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Of Prognosis in fevers } 104
critical days.

nummory vera

——— nutria

——— typhodes -

Catarrh - or Influenza 142



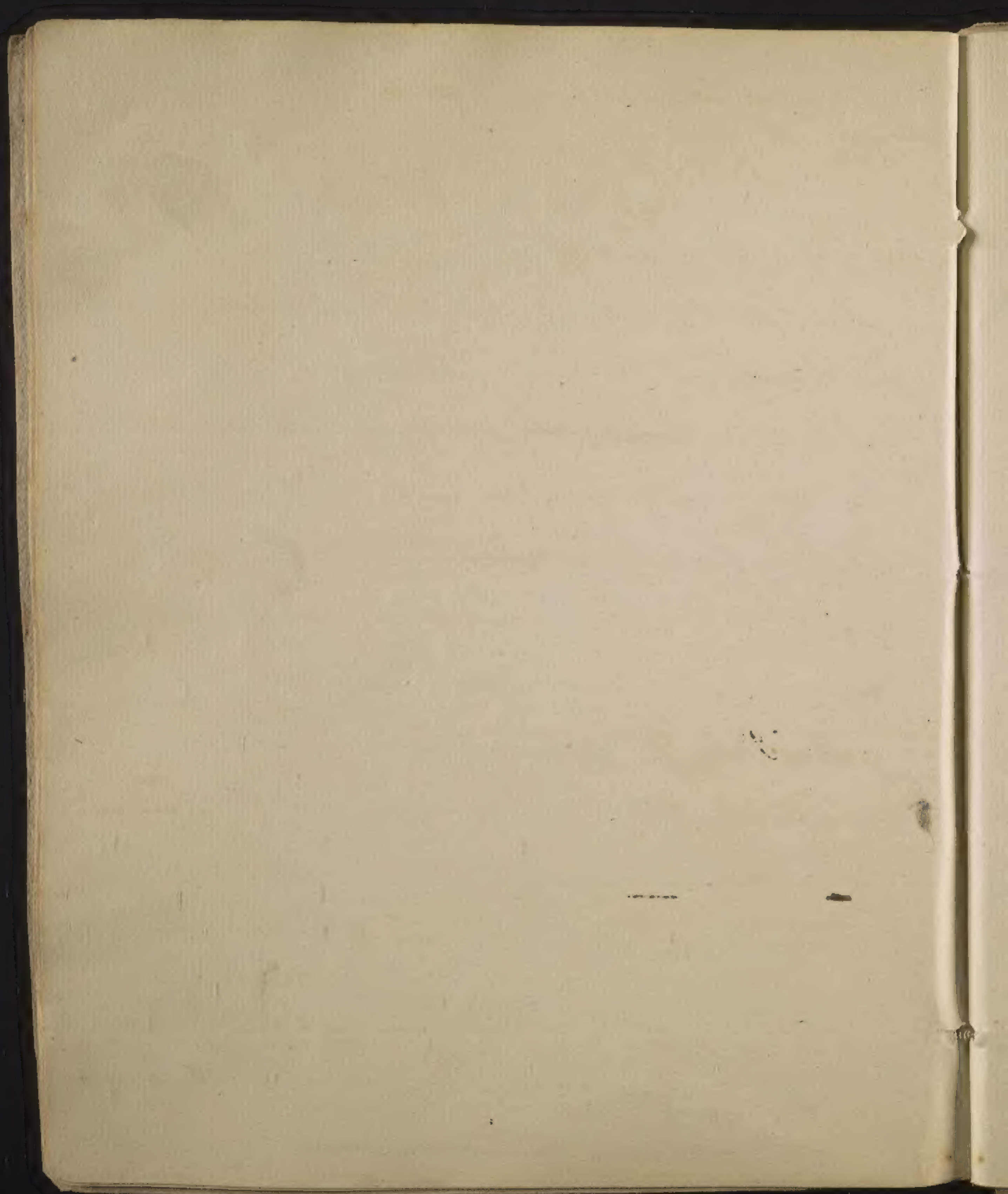
On the Prognosis in fevers.

This ^{was} ~~once~~ ^{an} important part of the business of
 a physician — ^{it} ~~was~~ when the practice of
 physic was confined to priests which was the
 case in the early ages of medicine. Since the
 professions have been separated, — the prog-
 -nosis has become a less part of the duty
 of a physician. Much has been written
 upon the subject of prognosis in fevers. Hippo-
 -crates has left nearly a volume ^{of them.} they
 have been copied by Celsus, Aesculapi-
 -us & many others. ~~who~~ I ~~have~~ ^{once}
 translated them in order to fix them
 more deeply on my memory. ~~and~~ ^{and} to my
 time might have been better employed,
 for the observations of ~~my~~ years have
 taught me that not one fourth

V Here I must remark that there is as
much a fashion in opinions both as to
facts as principles ^{in medicine}, as there is in dress, or
furniture. - I once heard of a man who
had a suit of cloaths that had been four or
five times fashionable in the course of his
life. The same may be said of many opinions
in medicine. They ^{same} are fashionable ^{& unfashionable} four
or five times in the course of a physician's
life. It is now the fashion to disbelieve cri-
tical days. - ~~without~~ Dr Brown has made
war upon them, probably because Dr Fuller
has declared himself an advocate for them.
I shall deliver ~~some~~ a few thoughts upon
the subject, & leave you to believe as much,
or as little as you please concerning them.

part of them have any foundation in truth or nature.

The first part of the prognosis of fevers relates to critical days. — Hippocrates laid the foundation for a belief in ^{critical days} ~~these~~. In the ~~ancient~~ serenity & uniformity of the climate of Greece, ~~as the~~ no doubt favoured an uniformity in diseases. But further — the state of society ~~was~~ in Greece with respect to war & government, imparted a vigor to the human constitution w^{ch} favoured the operations of nature, ^{in diseases} & contributed to make them visible to the eye of a physician. Every man in Greece was a soldier, and before the invention of fire arms, the life of a soldier gave the same vigor to the human body that it ~~desired~~ ~~from~~ a present



✓ Let is remembered too that Hippocrates seldom
disturbed the operations of nature by any
medicines - he was a calm looker on upon
excretions - Bleeding vomits - purges - Blisters
& sweats which interrupt the actions of nature
were remedies to which he was seldom or
never resort in fevers. -

+ The yellow fever ^{ch} appeared in
in 17th according to Dr. Mitchell
Virginia, evidently observed as it is

produced in the uncorrupted state of the hu-
 man body? - By no means - But further.
 If critical days have been banished from Bri-
 tain - from whence ~~not~~ simplicity, &
 nature have been banished in our dress -
 diet - & manners, is that any reason why
 they should be banished from America?
 - Let us see with our own eyes - & adopt just
 that we present to us - whatever systems
 of physic they might lead us to ~~embrace~~ or
 reject. ~~In London & Edin.~~ ^{there is a state of} ~~only one fever.~~
 The typhus ~~infection~~ ^{in this fever} there is
 often ^{critical days - frequently} no ~~any~~ ^{no} day of attack.
 It begins & ends gradually - But here we
 have ^{fevers in America} ~~other~~ [&] too
~~is~~ ^{yes - we have} ~~fevers~~
 depending upon natural causes, and
 appearing in constitutions in which
 nature still holds her empire. ^{as deliv'd by Dr. Cullen}
 doctrine of critical days is as follows.

V It appears frequently in the yellow
fever from its first attack, and
interruptions are often induced in
^{this stage of fever}
~~by~~ by depleting remedies, and by
a change of air. [The man who denies
this fact must ~~be understood~~
~~as the former case~~
~~in the former case~~ suppose diseases
to be cut out like a suit of cloaths, or
a pair of shoes of a definite & fixed
shape, and to be equally incapable
of being changed by constitⁿ persons,
climate, or peculiar mode of treatment.]

138 2 days after onset

1 The intermitting fever, the only original type of fever. The tertian & quartan - the only original intermitting ^{it appears even in the plague itself.}
2 All fevers partake of this type - hence they are said to terminate on the 3rd 5th 7th 9th 11th

14th 17th and 20th days. They preserve the tertian form, till they arrive at the 11th when from the ~~cessation of morbid action~~ ^{diminution of morbid action} they pass on the quartan form - hence the 14th 17th & 20th.

days for become critical. After fevers pass the 11th ~~tertian appears~~ ^{This form is connected with greater debility and prostration} here it appears chiefly in old people. Hence they ^{3rd} ~~can~~ ^{have} here it appears chiefly in old people. However plausible this doctrine may

be it has its difficulties. The critical days are not the same in all the works of Hippo-
-crates. Crises happen on even as well as uneven days in all countries.

I have only observed 5th 7th 9th & 11th - In many hundred, or thousand ^{them} fevers - not observed at all. - The present judicious treatment destroys them. (is as follows.
Dr Sydenham's opinion & The natural he supposed to be
Duration of a fever 336 hours. A Crisis = 24



6 months - a continual fever 12 days,
 which make the same number of hours.
 - ^{of the} cause - constitution - treatment be
 all the same - this might be true But
 impossible. The Doctrine hypothetical
 & arose
 from ~~theory~~ ^{theory} of Convection.

has proposed Another. He
 Dr Balfour of opinion - rejects the critical
 days of Hippocrates, and substitutes mili-
 tary periods, ^{which he ascribes to the} ~~3 days before & after the full~~
^{influence} ~~of the moon~~ - ^{is reputable} ~~character~~
 entitle his opinions to our notice.
~~on eclipses occur~~ ^{There are} some important facts
 which support it.

1 Influence of the moon on tides - ~~on~~
~~vegetation~~ ^{and} Agriculture - 3 on the moon
~~on~~ ^{speedy} ~~on~~ meat - disposing it when full ^{to}
^{portion.} ~~on~~ Bacon & Biscuits & Cornish
 potatoes 5 on maniac & woman cases 6
 on the bile - most abundant during the
 full ^{of the moon.} ~~These~~ These facts being admitted, the
 Dr says from 12 years experience &
 observation in Bengal, he observed all

2
N Lind says he saw the same pheno.
in the north river of 1762
- mena exactly as Dr. Balguy relates

them, but ascribes them to the high
tides produced by the snow, increasing
the gills on the shore from which the
most miasmata were derived. p. 46

[This river always preserved the bottom
type.] But this explanation of
the fact has been refuted by many
subsequent
Observations - for it occurs equally
in the inland country several
hundred miles from the shores of
the sea & rivers.

the powers of the country to attack ~~during~~
^{3 days} days before or after the full or change of
 the moon. ~~He~~ Relapses he says occur chiefly
 within those days. He says he governed
 his practice by these principles, ~~both~~
 & for curing fevers. If they happened in the
 beginning of the 6th days - more powerful
 remedies necessary - If towards the end
 - waited for the interval. He said there more
 certain - Or if by any accident in
 the interval - the bark should be
 applied ^{during which time} before the 6 days ~~before~~ the fever.
 becomes more obstinate from the influence
 of the moon. 2 The guarded letter agst.
 relapses - & 3^d He gained reputation by his
 predictions. He thinks the day of the
full & change rather the worst.

He says the same influence all
 over the northern hemisphere where

Dr Bruce says Intermittents & Epilepsy re-
-turned the 3rd day after the conjunction

I am the more disposed to
admit there from having lately
heard from Dr Richard, that fevers
are under the same lunar influence
in South America several hundred
miles from the seashore. The planters
expect their fevers to return on
those days, and guard accordingly by

effects of the full moon
as there. — The same ~~doctors~~ observations
change of the moon are taken notice of by
~~used made~~ by Diemerbroeck above 100

years in the plague. He says more killed
died at those periods than any other. I
observed it in Yellow fever in 1767. &c.

tides are known.

He applies his principles extensively
even to inoculation for the small pox.
He was a man of genius & Candor. and
his Opinions well worth our Attention.

Upon these opinions I shall make
two
~~an~~ general remarks.

1 That where there has been a universal
consent among all mankind in favor of
any one opinion - ~~there~~ there is some founda-
-tion for it in Nature.

2 That there is no error that is not a
shadow of a truth. - All Errors of all kinds
are like counterfits in money. They
prove an original coin.

The Universal Consent of all Nations
learned & unlearned.
& ages, in favor of ~~certain days~~ and of
the influence of the Moon in diseases,
and of ~~days~~ critical days or periods

Morley says fever in Jamaica increased at these periods, & Dr Gillespie in the 6th Vol of Med. Journ. says sores grew worse & sloughed at these periods in the West Indies.

critical days

I observed ~~them~~ distinctly in the

a yellow fever in Virginia in the

year 1748, ~~by Dr~~ and all practitioners

in Philad^a agree that ~~on~~ late Epi:

of 1793 & 1797, 1798 & 99

demies showed under all methods of treatment, a tendency to terminate

on the 3rd 5th & 7th Days - nor should

we reject critical Days because fevers

terminate on ~~odd~~ ^{even} Days, - for the crisis (according to Dr Jackson)

often happens on the ~~usual~~ ^{usual} critical day, when death or ^{a perceptible} recovery do not

happen till the next day - In the former

case the time of dying is only protracted,

& in the latter, the recovery is imperceptible from mere debility.

Out of 60 continual fevers Dr Jackson tells us ~~that~~ in his account of the

afford a strong presumption of some truth
 being ~~uncovered~~ connected with the error on
 that subject. - what it is - remains yet
 to be explored. I recommend the subject to
 your ~~personal~~ ^{for other investigation} Dr. Mitchell ^{what}

The uses to be made of we know &
 believe. In ~~fact~~ ^{all the} of compounds, and
 varieties of Intermittents - is in the
 bilious remittents of this country - give
 the bark & on days not tertian or quar-
 -tan in preference to others, where no
 intermission appears, - also cordials or
 tonics; - and evacuates on the tertian
 days when most excess of excitement or
 action.

© I shall now proceed to Prognosis
 from symptoms - chiefly from
 my own observations. Take notice diff in
 different years in all fevers. 1st yellow fever. hoarse rattle
 bleeding at the gums. 1st in 1728 but in 1743. 2nd bad in 1708
 good in 1793. 2 in children & adults. 3rd in black vomit.

Diseases of Jamaica 10 terminated on the 3rd
10 on the 5th: 20 on the 7th - 10 on the 9th - 5 on
the 11th - ~~3 on the 13th~~ & 2 on the 17th - In all
47 ended ^{favourably except one} on critical Days. On days not criti-
cal 3 on the 13th. 1 on the 6th: 6 on the 8th: 1 on
the 10th - ~~none~~ all of which ended in death.
One on the 7th likewise ended in death.

+ Dr Heberden says above 120 in the jail

fever, and yet he saw ~~one~~ ^a recovery in
which it was 180. Above 120 dangerous in inf^y
^{in infants & all} ~~boys except Rheumatism~~, or just before a critical swelling.
+ The Intermitting pulse common in many
diseases without danger, or death. It occurred

in the Bilious plagues of 1788 in several
cases. It occurred in many cases in the late
cases. It occurs in persons in good health
yellow fever without death. Some recovered with
it, & a dissection shows in one person whose
heart & arteries were perfectly sound.
Do.

a slow pulse in children is always
alarming, & indicates an affection of the
brain. ^{time over} [The pulse in children varies w:
their age. - Is 130 - & 140 in a minute on the
day of its birth. During the first year it is

Pulse

A Volume has been written on this subject.
 - we read of the undulatory - oscillatory -
 verrucular pulse - and we read ^{the} astonishing
 comments of the predictions of Solano from a
 knowledge of the diff. states of the pulse in acute
 Diseases. Dr. Fuller's opinion of them. The more
 I have attended to it the less I am disposed to
 depend upon it. It deceives in old people.
 It deceives in children - It deceives in patients
 just before death. The ^{the weak} full - the ^{the soft} hard - the slow
 & the ^{the} ~~intermittent~~ pulse all fallacious as to
 the issue of Diseases. - Mr. Fries; & my own
 case. - The only truths. 1. A pulse above
 100 generally fatal. 2. A quick pulse - ^{+ I once felt it 204 in a child in}
 the last stage of Hydrocephalus. -
 full & even hard - always alarming,
 - indicates the near approach of debility
 and death. A pulse between 60 & 70 in a fever
 bad, except in old people in whom it falls to 42. 30. 26. ^{& below it}
 Its principal use to distinguish

from 108 to 120. During the 2nd from 90 to 108
~~from~~ the 3rd from 80 to 108. The same during
the 4th 5th & 6th years. In the 7th year 72 - at &
after 12 the same as an adult which is
from 60 to 80. - It is however more easily
quieted than the pulse in adults from
stimuli. A full vent quiets the pulse
12 strokes in a minute. The pulse of child^a

not felt when they are asleep. - Now 15 - on
20 strokes ^{up} below any of the highest numbers
mentioned in the different ages indicates
the brain to be affected.

. What makes critical days more
probable is - they occur in the fairs of
horses, This has been observed by Lancisi.
The crisis was generally on the 7th day.

08
 Diseases of tone & debility - or the different
 existing, not future,
 stages of the same disease - as depending on
 excess, or defect of action. - a scale much wanted
 here.

Position of the body -

Best on the sides - a like ease on both -
 Back alarming - still more if legs &
 thighs are raised worse of all - if the body
 slips down in the bed. -

Will

A strong - or excited tone - alarming - if not
 natural. - ^{Paraphrenia} Aphrenia with incoherence - bad -
 Dravling - favourable - often continues
 after a recovery. - 1771 Gallbreath's Son recovered
 the aphrenia. Dr. Kefer & Now Davis paraphrenia.

Senses

1 Eyes half closed unless a lax attend - One
 eye larger than the other - a small pupil -
 whites - red - continual motion - or
 winking - without brightness - more when
 avoiding light - false vision - catarrh of
 - tears - watering - defect of winking,
 notes -
 - Glaucoma in consequence of it - all bad.

+ seeing a Rainbow Dismembered says is
always fatal. Double vision - alarming,
is owing to paralysis of the muscles of
one of the eyes ^{ch} prevents the direction
of the two eyes to the same object.

✓ I saw this symptom in the yellow
fever and in death - perhaps after
a crisis from mere debility. -

~~A recumbency of the extension of~~
Mrs Kasper's case. An opening of the nose
favorable. and an expansion of the lungs of
melting.

+ It was remarkable that in the
yellow fever many people did not lose
their relish for tobacco. -

generally 115
Blindness fatal - voluntary tears, favourable. +

2 Deafness firmness Aurium - bad - Deaf Deaf

= eyes doubtful - good & bad - D^r Lind thinks

rather favourable - also Thupham. An ex-

tension of this sense favourable. ^{elongation}

3 Feeling - Insensibility to cold, ^{to the touch} burns - blisters

&c bad. - but a sudden soreness of the limbs or

body ^{also} favourable - Mrs. Pichley's case. ✓

4 Indistinct speech bad - trembling tongue

portends Delirium - worse if attended with

a redness of the nose. Sensibility to cold in air

= flame fever ^{good} After great desires for it.
tongue.

The darker & dryer the more danger. Distin-
guish dayness from sleeping in mouth open,
from y: which is occasioned by the disease. A tumor

of the tongue, ^{worse if with redness of the face.} bad - a ~~loss~~ ^{loss} of taste return of
taste favourable, especially for an ^{artificial} diet.

Articles as Coffee & Tobacco good. - The

crustiness begins from the ~~side~~ ^{side} edges &

tips upon a recovery. Dark color continues

four or five ^{days} after a crisis. - It is said

not only,
✓ This occurs in fevers ~~and~~ but in many
other diseases. It continued in this case 18
months after the small ~~pox~~ -

that a smearing on the middle line of the tongue denotes a remission - also on the tip and but in a less degree. -

Teeth

a viscid humor cleaving to them - also a dryness of them bad - gnashing of them denotes delirium.

Lips & Jaw

a hanging of the former & falling down of the latter bad. a yawning is favourable. ^{also, yawning} the ~~increasing~~ ^{increasing} ~~more~~ ^{more} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~throat~~ ^{throat} in the close of

long a fever bad - ~~creatus~~ ^{creatus} good.

Extremities.

numbness - Startings called subcultus ten-

- Dimer - bad - coldness on the wrists D.

- It is said kidneys in brands & feet fatal. -

Coldness to the knees & elbows - bad - One

case of a recovery with it. Immobility Ab? the crisis is favourable. V

A chilly fit - on the advanced days of

a slow fever favourable. -

7 a description of Urine a bad sign
in the yellow fever and in ~~the~~ high
degree of inflam^d action of all fevers.

v black, & slimy bad. —

Excretions -

shows stability & structure

1 Urine - pale - dark colored bad - bloody
 worse - blood good - sediment better little
 no sign of crisis in Rheumatism. +
 difference in sediments - an hundred Circum-
 stances influence quantity & quality of Urine.
 Mr Pele's fact. Dr Kithenhausen's. Crisis often without
 sediment.

2 Hypocrites ~~long~~ derives many of his
 prognostics from the Stools. Smell - Consistency
color & color. no smell - liquidity - Deposits
 - less from natural color unfermentable.

Hence the phrase "bile black & bile colic" ^{with acid - dark color}
 - ~~one~~ ~~more~~ green excreta of bile - ~~white defect~~
 excreta ^{or} ~~in~~ ^{putrid} ~~colic~~ tendency - white defect of
 bile - Smell in dysentery & bilious fever -
 - too long Absence - fermentable - a natural stool.

once a day - critical - a command of
 the Spirit - discovered in flatulency -
 Involuntary stools, & quick discharge after
 inclination bad. - ~~There~~ worms

Excretions from the stomach.

Dark col'd: bad = coffee col'd & black d°

in the stools about the crisis - favourable.
There a caution ag^t patients rising in low
fevers to a chair - often brings on syncope
& death. V

Sweats

3 Partially profuse lead - the least should be
checked - Formerly looked for as a crisis of
all fevers - is accidental & only useful
after 5 or 7th day.
when they continue 24 hours in cont.
last on critical days. -
fever - a bitter taste ~~and~~ of the sweats
bad - cadaverous smell ~~is~~ ditto. a milder
favourable. ~~Alloscopes~~ good -
Alloscopes

4 more frequent in Hippocratic time
when no V.S. was used - many of his
prognostics founded on these. In the groin
sometimes
be throat in putrid fevers - salutary. -
Sores in other parts - even part^l mortifications
if early, but bad in the close of a long
Often favourable & ~~old~~ Sores generally
favor.
Dry up in fevers - also in pus - and even

✓ ~~also a return of any old disorder~~

✓ There is sometimes extraordinary in the occurrence of this symptom in the lowest state of debility, but I have heard of many instances of it about the crisis of fever. In the 3rd volume of Haller's Bibliotheca Medica ^{of a man} and there is a case related in whom a priapism continued two hours after death, and Mohamed it is said confirmed the doctrine he taught respecting the venereal pleasures which awaited his followers by expiring with this part of his ^{erect &} body pointed towards heaven. I can easily conceive both facts to be true, for I shall say presently, that the same symptoms often attend the termination of a fever in life & death. —

Gonorrhea as. when they break out again far more
 - subtle. Blisters if had healed - turning red - be-
 - coming painful - or numbing - very good.

Diapirism - a ^{lym.} good - fast in the

Prison Ship. ~~consequence~~ N

Hemorrhages

Less common since the general close of U.S.
 - and in the close of all fevers - ^{less dangerous} ~~most~~ from
 the kidneys & Arteries - ^{than lungs or nose} - not so bad in the be-
 - ginning of fevers - common in the begin-
 - ning of Influenza. -

Scratches - good. -

Countenance

The Hippocratic face - what is it? It
 is "Sharp nose - hollow eyes - fallen temples -
 " cold contracted ears - lobes inverted - skin
 " of the forehead hard - stretched & dry - whole
 " face pale - blue - livid - or a lead color."

Resembling Ancestors. - bad.
 duller look ^{& from the} is natural Color. bad.

State of the mind

† Silent delirium worst - ^{the} w. delirium better
 than agitation - firmness of mind favorable
 good temper good in the beginning - irritable
 - ill good in the close - shows feeling to be
 restored - asking for things contrary to habits
 bad. - wit, or humor favorable.

breathing

Alternately quick & slow bad - cold breath
 bad - a hollow sound ^{what owing to?} in the breast or a
 hoarse moan bad - Rattles ~~very~~ fatal.
~~cold breath bad.~~ Swallowing.

Noise in swallowing bad - also only one
 or two Swallows at a time bad -
Swallowing - favorable.
Swallowing.

In the night or morning good - especially
 when refreshing - & a moist skin - gen-
 erally precedes or accompanies crisis.

Appetite

Return of it - good - especially for artificial

+ Especially of Snuff. Ad: Herr's case also Col:
Davis for his daughter's mania. —

And no wonder — for such is the debili-
ty left in the system when all convulsive
& irregular action is over that many patients
like Gen^l Wolfe expire in the arms of
Victory. You may remember that
I mentioned debility as one of the
3 causes of death in a fever. The fact
is taken notice of by Dr Jackson. I have
seen it a hundred times. It should teach
us to double our diligence in the use of
stimuli about the time of the crisis of
fevers —

Articles of it was Coffee & high seasoned food.
when for unusual food - seldom favorable.
when procured - seldom ~~to be~~ eaten - only
tasted. The return of an old habit, or
an old chronic pain or disease good.

The return of sleep & appetite the most
& certain

favorable signs of returning health -
that has been said on this subject

After all - ~~no one~~ ~~signs to that~~ ~~has~~
there is a good deal of uncertainty in it.
~~mentioned~~ I have seen patients
nearly ~~had~~ & die with
recover with all the ~~good~~ ~~signs~~ ~~mentioned~~.
all the good, - symptoms ~~mentioned~~ - coldness of the
cadaverous smell.

extremities & of the ~~viscera~~ - this was typhoid

cratic face has deceived me. Comes over

after a passing - I have seen
Not only low pulse, but

absent pulse 36 hours & yet a recovery. A

case of typhoid on the 20th day in which

the patient could neither see - hear -

nor swallow - recovered by glysters of

madira wine ʒij - Opus ʒij & ʒij 90

every two hours. - Let us learn from
these facts two things. - 1 Not to prognos.

To provide cures, and to predict the
issue of acute diseases whether in life
or death, are equally marks of greatness.

There is

no fever without danger, & no danger
in a fever, so great, as not to end in a
recovery. I always avoid, & shun inquiries.
but if forced to give an answer it is al-
ways. — "I have seen persons recover who
were as bad as you, & I have seen persons
die who did not appear to be half so bad."

+ I shall conclude our lectures on fevers
by remarking that there is often a
great increase of fat after a fever. ^{from}
a case of ^{whom} a lady in this city who had
been confined 6 weeks with a low
nervous fever & who came down stairs
fatter than ^{she} was before her confinement to

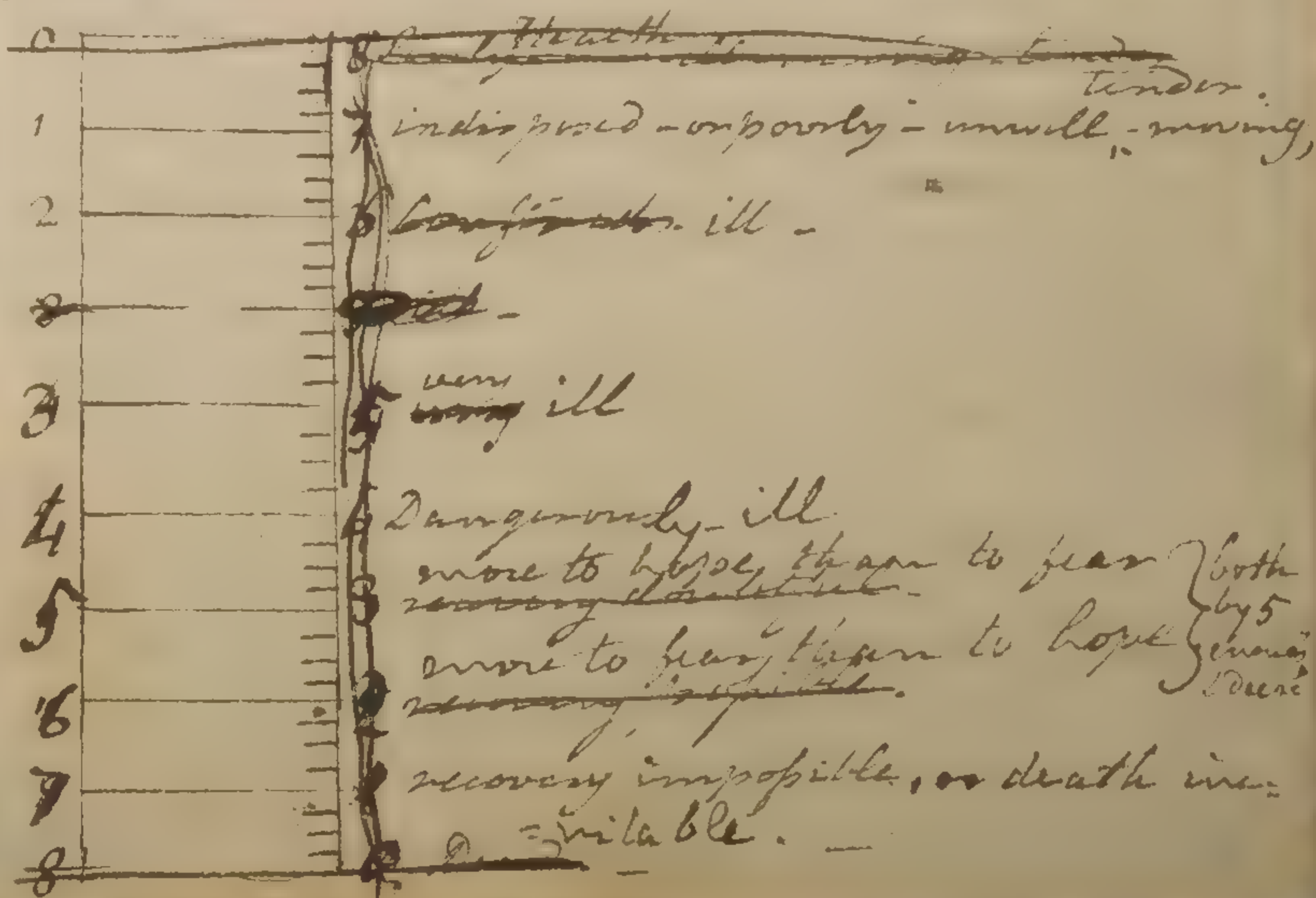
- ticate in acute Diseases. except we wish
to gain a Character for Sagacity or Skill by
declaring predicting Death in all cases. be 2^d
never to give a patient over in a fever.

I have often lamented the want of
precise terms to designate the ^{different} degrees of indis-
-position & danger. ^{also} Different terms to express
the same degree in different Countries. E.g.
"Unwell" ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~too~~ common words to
express slight indisposition in Pennock?
- "poorly" - or "mightily poorly" in Maryland
& Virginia - "scurvy" in New Engl? and
"lender" in Scotland. The same difference &
ambiguity in the use of many other terms
to denote higher degrees of indisposition. For
this reason I have long wished for a
scale ² I should express these degrees with
the same certainty & precision as the

ner sick room. 2 Persons after fevers often
 acquire a fresh stock of health, & get rid
 of old chronic diseases. This is a curious
 fact in the Animal Economy, and I say
 it may be remembered, for it is of ex-
 tensive application. It depends upon
 stimuli of aliment, ^{or acting} exercise upon the
 the action of Stimuli, but, fresh on the
 accumulated excitability which I before
 observed to succeed the crisis of a fever, con-
 sisting it into more excitement ^{or beneath than} was
 was before natural to the system. I shall
 hereafter mention so many facts of the
 same kind as to establish for it
 a new law or a general law in the
 system. I am Incontinence of Urine of 18 years
 standing was suspended by a fever - see fact by
 Dr Spence in 2nd vol: of Epidemic book. M. P.
 of an old head ache by bilious fever. 3 The
 body is elongated, or grows long after a fever. This
 is obvious in intermittents, & Hydrops: intermissus.

degrees of heat & cold are marked on the scale of the thermometer. — This scale shall express danger only — & not pain. E.g. a man may be very ill with a Rheumatism or Gravel — but in point of danger, his complaint will point at a very low degree of indisposition.

— To remedy this defect of precision, I have suggested the following ~~mentioned to compose a~~ scale. It consists of ~~10~~ degrees. Between each degree 5 fractions.



V We come now to local inflamm^{ns} as they are called. They are 5. 1 ^{Diaphanous} membranes - as pleura peri-
- toneum - pericardium - capsular ligament of joints &c
2 mucous membranes as nose - ^{trachea} - fauces - larynx &
3 muscular fibre as Rheumatism & Gout.
4 Cellular membrane - as Phlegmon - &
5 Skin as Erysipelas - These all depend on general causes - and are changed into each other. -

Hence the reason why most common &
most severe in Antigua ^{in Barbados,} & in Jamaica.
Robust people it is true have it, but only
after great exuberance - be not near so often as
weakly people, with irritable or excitable
Arterial systems. - Willing describes
primaries & ^{to} times epidemic in all
seasons - when the \bar{t} was never lower than
76° generally after rain & cool days.

+ The pain in the side shows the whole system to be affected - for it most frequently arises from an Affection of the intercostal muscles - hence the course of the pain - in inspiration - -

V. Pneumonia

The ~~farther~~ further we advance, the more I am satisfied that ^{diseases} all depend upon a predisposing debility.

This debility occurs ~~as~~ with incontin-
-ent morbid in all inflamm^y fevers, &
especially in Pneumonia. hence we find this
disorder most frequent in weak habits, and after debilit^d
diseases. ^{by inducing} the causes which induce it ~~induce it~~
^{indirect debility} are, labor - great exercise ~~to the degree~~
of fatigue - and excess in eating & drinking -
which ^{cause is directly} these are debilitating
~~the cause which~~ ~~causes~~ generally
cooperates viz: Cold. The pain we feel from
breathing very cold air is from its debilit^d action on the lungs
these causes produce their effects chiefly

primarily upon the external surface of
the body. - Thus I call every part external
which is exposed to the action of the external
air. - ~~As~~ Of course I include the lungs
& throat... +

The body being previously debilitated

V I moved this formerly. 1 From Pneumonia
occurring only in the Spring, or in a warm
spell of weather in winter. 2 From their
being ^{scarcely} known in ^{Canada} Sweden & Russia, & in
this Country in a uniformly cold winter.

V This is proved by the difficulty & pain
with which we breathe in the open air on
a cold day.

3 From their making their first attack
in a warm room - a warm bed - or
after the body had been heated so by
violent exercise while it was exposed to
the ^{cold} air. From these facts we may learn
to correct a common, but erroneous
phrase viz: catching cold. when we
contract an ^{in this way} inflammation, it would
be more proper ~~to say we catch a cold~~
to say we ^{on many acc^{ts}} catch a heat.

29: by Cold. bro't on ¹²⁵ by some exciting cause,
a disease is excited by ~~one of two causes~~.

ⁿ ~~1 That, or 2 That~~. The most common is Heat.

Cold ^{it} induces direct debility
Debility always produces excitability. Heat
is a stimulus - and when applied to the body
in a weak & excitable state produces action.
The lungs partake most of this debility -
hence they are soonest excited into action,
or in other words, ^{into} inflammation. - V

[Thus far ^{theory} our reasoning is plain - But is
~~not~~ heat the only existing cause of inflammation?
on the contrary - do we not often see it ex-
cited by Cold - ? yes we do. - How shall
we account for it? as follows. I premise
that Cold never produces increased action
~~except~~ in the lungs unless they have been
previously exposed to heat. The lungs
then are first debilitated by the long ap-
plication of cold to them perhaps during
a whole winter - a few ~~soon~~ warm



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days occur in ~~the spring~~. The excitability of the
lungs is increased by the heat of these days - but
their debility continues the same. a cold day
succeeds to these warm days - but the coldness
of this day is relative only. To the debilitated &
highly excited lungs it is warm, and by
its stimulus produces increased action, or
inflammation. - To illustrate my meaning
let me suppose a body ~~to~~ apparently frozen
to death brought into this room. what remedies
shall we use to revive it? - why cold water,
~~or application of ice~~ - For cold as
this ^{water} ~~body~~ ^{is}, ~~it is~~ ^{it is} warmer than the
apparently dead body before us, - and Altho'
~~it~~ ^{it} would be debilitating to ~~our~~ our bodies
whose temperature is so much above the
temperature of the cold water - ~~ice~~
~~ice~~, yet to the frozen body before us whose
temperature is below them ~~they are~~ ^{it is} warm,
and of course gently stimulating. -

appearance of the
It is remarkable that the symptoms
of Pneumony are much influenced by
V.S. — The early use of this remedy in
some cases prevents them altogether — while
in other cases it produces them by relaxing
the vessels of the lungs & thereby forming
those effusions which produce pain & p
cough. — It is from the effects of V.S. in
the former cases, that I formed the
opinion, I formerly delivered that
there is a pure idiopathic inflamm:
Gives without topical Affection. —

I hope gent: we are now out of the wilderness. If the solution of the cause of inflammation^{is} is satisfactory - we have passed the *bono alicuius*, and our theory will stand every difficulty that it will ^{meet} with hereafter.] -

From what has been said - it follows that Pneumonia is a disease of the whole System - and that the lungs are affected in a secondary manner only, & that too in consequence of their being the weakest part of the widely extended surface of the body.

That this is really the case, I infer from the symptoms of it - not appearing for several hours, & sometimes days after the inflammation is formed, & the patient is confined to his bed. -

great pains were taken to prove formerly a difference between Pleurisy & Pneumonia. Now one disease - from one cause - and it has one seat - & requires the same remedies. -

v of the system

They are now included in the generic name
 of Pneumonia. — ^{which} Dr Cullen defines "A pain
 "in any part of the breast — difficult re-
 -piration — Cough — & fever". — Dr Cullen makes
 two species. viz: Peripneumony & pleurisy. —

Unneupary. I shall ^{first} mention the variety
 in the symptoms — ~~and then~~ ^{in all} the cases ^{of Pneumony,}
~~and then~~ and then divide them into 3 species, or states.

1 The point where in the breast is obtuse —

in the sides acute. The breast includes
 shoulder — & extends to the lowest part of diaphragm.

2 The respiration is most difficult in
 inspiration — patient cannot lie — on the
 affected side — sometimes as he cannot
 move himself in bed: or if forced in a
 sitting posture cannot lie down. —

3 The Cough is ^{dry} humid — or bloody.

4 The pulse — is full & hard — or full &
 soft — or small & soft. —

5 The fever is generally attended with ex-
 -cess of action — but there are ^{of pneumony} cases in
 which there is a defect, and even symp-
 -toms of ~~great~~ ^{great} ~~unmixed~~ great debility or

typhus mitior. -

In treating of the cure of
~~The pneumonia vera & typhus~~ pneumonia,
 I am obliged to divide it into 1 Pneumonia
 vera. 2 pneumonia notha. & 3 pneumonia
 typhoides - or attended with typhus mitior. -

1 Pneumonia vera - Symptoms - "Pleuritic
 pain in the breast - or acute in the side.
 - difficult respiration - ^{quick} hard pulse - and
 great heat - and ^{painful cough} ~~violent~~ ~~nocturnal~~, ~~or~~ with
 pleurisy - moist - or bloody expectoration"

The Remedies are - all those which were
 formerly mentioned for inflamed Livers
 in the degree formerly mentioned.
 except Cold. I shall briefly repeat them.

1 Copious Bleeding. ^{in last M'pherson} I once drew 140 ounces
 & once 104, in 4 days in Col. Hanter.
 in all from one patient in five days.
 I have frequently bled 6 and 7 - and twice
 12. 14 times in the ordinary duration of
 the disease & always with success. Dr.
 Cullen prefers it on the affected side. It
 may be used on the 5th or even 7th or

+ Among other advantages of copious
bleeding - it ~~pos~~ terminates the disease
without cough or expectoration, and
effectually prevents the foundation being
laid for pulmonary consumption. -

went to the 14th 130 I no sign of suppura-
a later day if hard pulse attends, I have had
-tion. It does not check expectoration.
Occasion to ferment not bleeding and - but

never - never too much in this disease. -

In ~~the~~ alarming cases, ^{you should} throw aside all re-
-gard to ^{your own} reputation. The life of ^{the} patient

should be your first object - & tho' you may

lose ^{reputation & patient} both - yet in the course of

your lives, you will reap the fruits of your

skill and integrity. - [Dr. Cullen's case. also,
2 venient purges and Clysters.

3 neutral salts with Antimonials so as
to excite a vomit - also Senega make
not - made pleasant with liquorice. -

4. Blisters. In what stage shall we apply
them? In every stage. Immediately

after V.S. - they are safe & proper - when
applied to the part affected. - Stimulating

power during the course of action to be felt.

- They moreover evacuate & thereby lessen
tension - pain - & action. - In the close, if
defect of action occurs, they gently

stimulate & excite it.

5 Demulcent Drinks - such as flaxseed - and
bran tea & Barley water with figs or raisins.

6 moist & warm Vapor received into the
lungs - from simple water. All vapors:
except Vineg unneccary. ~~& often hurtful.~~
= nations ~~beneficial~~. - This is ~~not~~ most pro-

=per About the 5th day when ~~exp~~ oppression

is great and expectoration difficult. This

Vapor by its warmth stimulates the lungs
& excites them to discharge the mucus w:
^{This matter is effused Serum.}

oppress them. - [But how do we reconcile

this with the ~~the~~ explanation formerly gi-

=ven of the action of Cold on the lungs? ^{in any case,}

Cold is a stimulus to the lungs - why
not employ it here instead of heat? [?]

answer its stimulus is confined to one

stage only of the disease viz, when debi-

=lity is greatest - i.e. before action is begun

in the lungs, & when the lungs are highly
impregnated, (if I may be allowed the ex-
=pression)



✓ except it be before expectoration is
come on, but for the most part ~~the most~~
part the —

Are opiates proper in this species? By
no means in the beginning - But in the
progress of the disease - when ^{the} cough becomes
very troublesome especially ^{at night} by which means
the body is exposed by rising, & turning in
bed to fresh cold, & to the lungs to fresh
irritation from coughing.

Is cold air proper in this ~~beginning~~ of this
Disorder? no - ~~and for not only because it~~
~~is sometimes the exciting cause in the way~~
~~that has been mentioned, but because the~~
inflammⁿ in the lungs even in the begin-
ning is of the ~~asthmatic kind~~ - is con-
nected with debility, altho' in every other
part of the body it is of the phrenic kind.
Pneumony - we see them ^{frequently} ~~is~~ depends upon
mixed action - Excess in every part of
the arterial system - ~~but~~ except the
lungs. For the same reason that cold sh^d?
be avoided in the ~~beginning~~ ^{great} heat should
be avoided likewise. It is stimulating

✓ I confine this only to Pneumony. In that Inflamⁿ of the lungs which occurs in Measles, and the small pox a much colder temperature of air may be applied to the lungs with safety & Advantage, as in these two diseases there is no predisposing debility.

+ This disease is apt to recur. ~~One~~ ^{the} ~~man~~ ^{man} ~~off~~ ^{off} ~~my~~ ^{my} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fit~~ ^{fit} - I saw a man 28 times - Alive
at 07 but phthisical - fits evident or obstinate
occurred in spring or fall - he had good health in
the intervals. —

† Dr. Guerin says he found the pulse in some cases imperceptible in Pneumony, but that it rose with Infection.

produce 134
& tends to ~~increase~~ indirect debility - when
moderate, it removes it. H.P. never exceed 60° V

~~to get down~~ Among all the means of taking
down the tone of the system, formerly men-
tioned, none - of more consequence than
setting up. The heat of the bed increases the
action of the arterial system. In setting up
a caution - before the fire. +
Sometimes Debility follows copious W. here Winder

Pneumonia Notha

"Pain in the breast, or side - difficult in-
spiration - patient can not lie on either
or only on one side, - or cannot lie down
at all - no cough - pulse sometimes
hard & more frequently soft & full, accom-
panied with pyrexia." The last symptoms
viz: pyrexia distinguishes it from Catarrh.

Its ^{proximate} ~~immediate~~ Cause is ~~often~~ defect
of action in the lungs from effusion of
blood, or serum in the lungs, & this is
fully ~~also~~ manifested not only by its prodio-
-posing, but & remote causes, but by the

✓ Sometimes very size - especially After the measles,
but no relief from it. How shall we reconcile
V.S. with the debility ~~and~~ ^{the} defect of action ^{the} w:
occur in this species? - & easily. 1 Defect in
partial - in every other part of the system,
there is excess - & even in the lungs, excess
in the beginning. 2 The ~~action~~ ^{action} between Solids &
fluids destroyed. The fluids in excess - the
solids debilitated - V.S. restores the natural
ratio, & restores equal circulation.

numerous Dissections of Morgagni. -

Its predisposing causes are whatever de-
-bilates the system - long application - or
intermittent application of heat & cold - inter-
-ference - Gout - intermitting - or nervous
fevers - measles - & sometimes small pox.
Its exciting causes ^{the same as Vera.} heat & cold. -

It differs from the Vera in attacking
less robust habits, and being accompanied with
less inflammation ^{& consumption}. Old people often die
with it. There is moreover in this species
more frequently ^{viz. Vera} effusion of blood, - in the ^{serum} of
serum. It attacks suddenly & often in night.

From the suddenness with which it attacks
& the same of its cause - viz: effusion of blood or serum
I hence take the liberty to call it the Apoplexy
- plexy of the lungs.

Cure

- 1 Copious Bleeding. Twice in my own
case near 344 - in Dr. Williams 344 is
here we act as in apoplexy. ^{in 24 hours.} Blood dense - seldom viscid.
2 Blisters to the Side or Breast.



3 warm Vapor rec? into the lungs. -

4 pediluvium.

5 Vol. Alkali -

6 Stimulating drinks - mustard Whey.

7 Opium - I have given ~~in~~ & taken it in:
immediately after V.S. with Advantage. -

cold air to be avoided. - Demulcents rel.
: Don't cough - goes off without a Cough.

Pneumonia typhodes. -

" Pain - ~~for~~ in the sides or breast - difficult
respiration - humid cough - sometimes
bloody expectⁿ. Sometimes neither - pulse
small - a little hard - but soon soft and
weak - accomps^d with fever". -

This its proximate cause is small
excep^y: but great defect^y of action. supposed to
depend on ~~contagion~~ ^{humoral or} miasm^a effluvia.

- It is possible it ~~is~~ is accomps^d ^{by} it
in the fall. The bilious plagues of the
Southern States is this disease. - Often

V It generally comes on with a Vomiting.
Sometimes green matter is discharged,
and in the close highly febrile bilious stools.
" Sometimes
It ~~often~~ ends in a tedious typhus.
I have seldom seen it a pleurisy come on
with Vomiting if ^{it} was not acute - dangerous
or fatal. -

attended ^{the bilious} vomiting & terminates with ^{in death} hiccups on the 3rd or 4th day. — Gen Lee

died with it. — It occurs in the Spring when
no calculation has taken place. I have
seen it twice in the Spring. Brexham
describes it likewise in Spring & winter.

— It is sometimes accompanied with an erisip-
elation or military eruptions. They
have described prurples about the throat
— Ders with it. — Petechiae have likewise
in some cases attended it. It is very com-
mon in Sweden & Russia. also in Southern States.

Like the last it arises chiefly debi-
litated habits, especially — by intermitting
fever. Blood drawn ~~caused with~~ very dif-

ficult from the two last — It is covered
with a thin livid pellicle, which adheres
to the sides of the ~~bowel~~ bowl. Below it
is a tumor, like molasses which ^{flows} ~~floats~~
upon moving the bowl, but which is
confined by the pellicle of inflammation.

V Dr Chalmers forbids V.S. in all antreum-
-nal pneumonias - & cures them by
sweating. But these are diff^r from the
Typhodes, they are the interm^d fever, with
inflam^d symptoms. Dr Chalmers who has
practised physic near 50 years in Somerset
County Principinn declares that he never saw
a true pleurisy - all Typhodes. Sometimes
after the blood has ~~been~~ appeared discolored, such
symptoms occur as to indicate V.S. again. This
done in 1808 in the case of Maryland - & his blood
very rasy. - State of the system the govern.

V Three termination of topical inflamⁿ. —
resolution - suppuration - & gangrene.

Danger to be apprehended

The ~~termination~~ in all the 3 species is from the violence of fever - difficulty of breathing - partial sweats - dryness of cough in the sera - shifting of the pain & delirium. All tingedness & redness of the face - least most common in the notha - this & the typhodes are most dangerous. V

the Pneumony & particularly

Sometimes ~~the~~ the Sera terminates in suppuration producing Abscess or Urnica, or Empiema. The first in the lungs - the 2nd between the lungs & pleura in the cavity of the thorax. - generally from a rupture. The signs of them are - "no remission before the 4th day - or signs of resolution with a suppressed expectoration, - difficulty of lying in a horizontal position, or on both sides, - shivering, or chilly fits - the pulse becomes quicker, - softer, - & become - truer fuller, - the pain ceases - but cough & dyspnea increase with fever or hectic every night". These remarks from Dr. Keen. all confirmed by my own observations. To this I can add swelling in one leg or thigh. Serudin's 13th

These Gent: have I delivered
you my theory of fever and
a method of treating it in
all its different states founded
upon that theory. Some of
you have been told that
this theory is to be found in
Herric's medical histories
& reflections, & in one of the
Ancient Physicians. I have
carefully searched ^{Dr} Herric
and find ~~the~~ only two sentences
that would have been inserted
to us to ~~reason~~ ^{apply to the}

Subject in question. In treat-
ing of the dilatation of the
heart, he says "that in

new undertakings. we expect to send
you a copy of our proceedings by the first
vessel that sails for America.

We submit it to your consideration
whether a representation of all the friends
of the African^r in Great Britain
- who would not ~~be~~ have more weight

with ~~your government~~ in procuring an
abolition of the Slave trade than the
societies and
individuals ~~as~~

addition of the slave trade than the
societies and
solitary petitions of single individuals
have hitherto had with your power =

"irritable habits, an
irregularity of in the
circulation is produced
by fever!" But is this
irregularity in the action
of the action of ^e muscular
fibres of the Arteries, or
is it a convulsion ^{and} ~~also~~
- lagoon in every respect
to a convulsion in the
nervous system? The
2nd passage is as follows
"many phenomena
in the symptoms bear
of fever point out a
spasmodic affection
or diseased action of the
extreme blood vessels

as the real cause of fever.
- Is this a connection of the
fibres of the whole arterial
system? By no means; it
is Sydenham's proximate cause
of fever in other words.

I have not read ~~all~~ but few
of the Arriants ^{except} besides Hippocra-
tes & Aesculapio, but have consulted
them often, & have carefully
examined ~~the history~~ ^{all} of their
opinions in the histories of
medicine, & have found no
one idea, or word that would
have suggested the theory of
fever I have delivered. In ~~spite~~
~~quest of~~ The insinuation ~~that~~
~~shows~~ therefore I believe to be
as false in the latter as I have
found it to be in the former quotation.

+ In Vol: 11th of Medical Commentaries
cases are related of tubercles being
found in the lungs - when no cough
had preceded. —

It is seldom or perhaps never possible to check a tendency to Abscess, when completely begun. ~~It~~ It breaks of itself sometimes, & patients recover when not of consumptive habits, or when not debilitated by its long duration. In malignant - Cap^t Lawrence & Dr Franklin's - & Jos. Montgomery's cases. - ^{The matter is} generally accompanied by a bad smell. Sanson's directions for breaking ~~the~~ it - I have not tried them. Much oftener continues for months or years without breaking, & ends in death ~~was~~ by destroying the lungs. Sometimes produces death in its rupture, as in Phillips's boy. Sometimes occurs without cough as in Phillips's boy & Miss Loxley. She ~~he~~ was seized wth pain in her side &c. I bled her frequently & cured her. It returned - she was afraid of Abs. & sent for another physician - He bled & moved her till the effusion ended wth in Abscess - from this time no cough, ⁺ nor even quick pulse, ⁺ till a few weeks



complained of great pains in her lower limbs &
before death - ¹⁴¹ ~~she~~ could lie only on one side. From
this symptom only & from the preceding knowledge
I had - of her constitution & disease I ventured
to declare ⁺ she had an Abscess in her lungs.
She died, & I was called upon to open her. I wished
to avoid it - but it was impossible - I found
One side of the lungs sound - But ^e side on
which the pain had been seated, ~~was~~ had a sack
which cont. ^d of matter which had consumed
all that side of the lungs.

Hydrothorax - deputed by Dr Brown,
to deter from copious ex. - The probably
never seen in American pneumonia.

Empiema - cured by Operation -
in Russia.
a person cured by a wound in a Duel,
Dr Hunter's idea of a puncture into the
lungs in an Abscess of the lungs.

X. Further - Light in visitable habits
 by wasting provisional powers weakens
 the system, but heat & light stores are
 connected - to up the former, the
 latter should be excluded from our
 views & honours. Practice in Spain.

~~thus dissipated to consumption.~~

~~The influence of Darkness upon Ani-~~

~~mal life is obvious in the practice~~

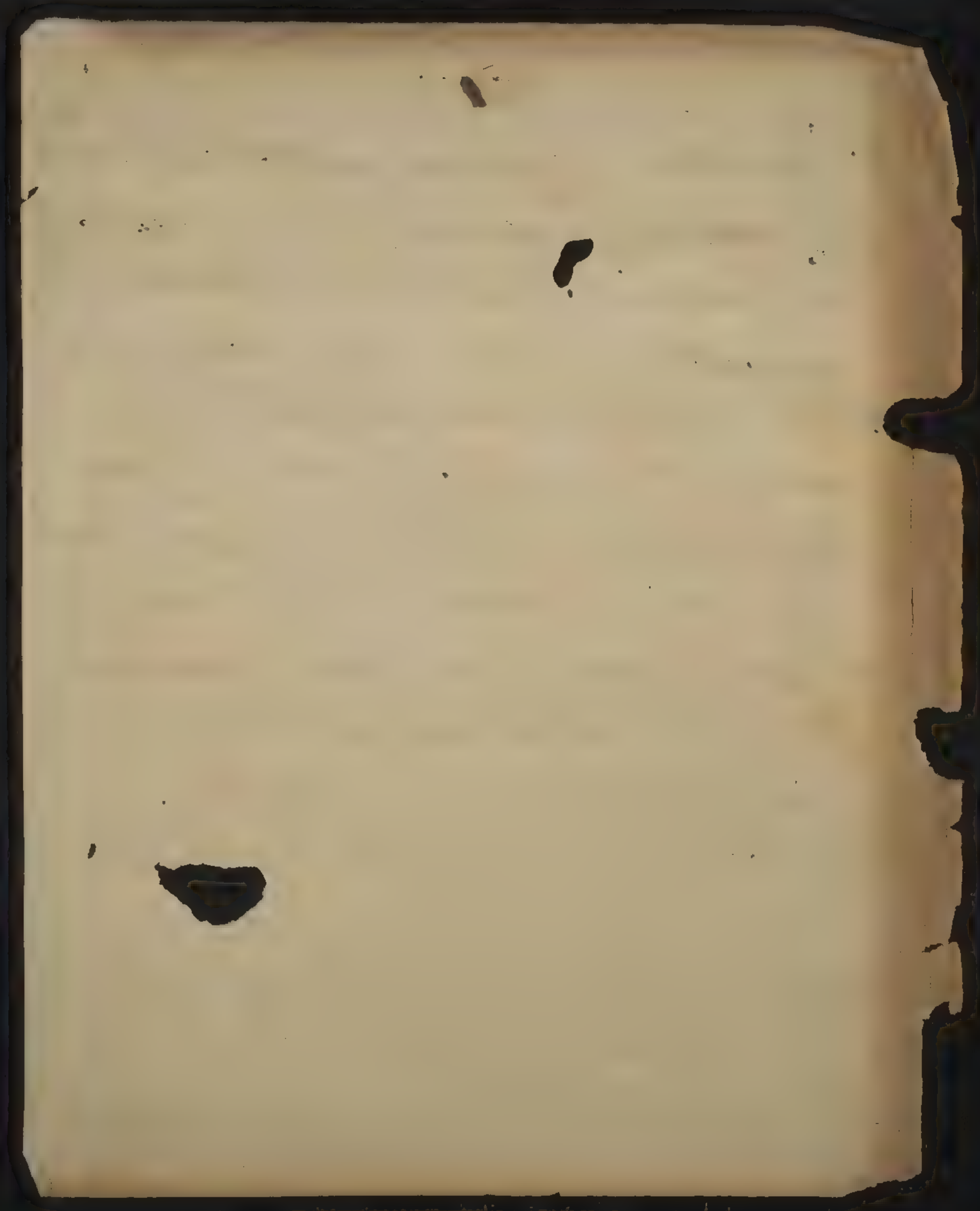
~~The~~ of poulterers in London ^{always} who keep

fowls in dark keeps where they
 wish to fatten them suddenly. The

exclusion of light up the consumption

of excitability, and favours the growth

of the Animal. = p: 141





Catarrh - called also Influenza -
~~to increased~~
 " a preternatural excretion from the nose -
 fumes & Bronchial accomps^d with cough - or sneezing
 & fever". proximate cause is excess of action

~~Its arises from two causes viz~~
 in the Sepals of the nose - fumes, & bronchial
 from the ^{absolute} stimulus of heat, or ~~the relative~~
~~stimulus of cold~~, or from Contagion.

Its predisposing causes are the same as
 pneumonia - but in a greater degree. The
 Indians have pneumonia, but never Catarrh
 from ~~both~~ heat or cold. The more the system is
 debilitated the more disposed it is to receive this
 disorder from the changes in the Air.

The most frequent ^{or universal} Source of Catarrh ^{is}
 of Contagion. Books of medicine abound with
 histories of this disease being epidemic in Europe
 from the year 1323 to the year 1784. It is to
 be lamented that we have no records of its
 visits to America. I have only been able
 to find out that it was epidemic here in
 1733. 1749. 1761, 1771-2 - and 1789. - I

I see old Epidemic book.

✓ Strange! Cicilians say that in the state
of nature "the sight of a man, ^{is} ~~was~~ the
signal of battle". - There we see even in
society - the intercourse of strangers is the
signal of disease. The natural & moral
world here both declare the truth of the words
of the poet that "the greatest foe to man is man".
Dryden.

perfectly remembers it in 1761. & 1771-2. It's ap-
 -pearance in America is taken notice in ^{by} Dr Gil:
 of Duff in 1761
 whilst, - it appeared the year afterwards in
 Britain & in many other parts of Europe.
 - It is the most universal epidemic ^{to which} in the
 the human body is exposed - probably from
 little danger attending it, it is left avoided.

What or from whence is the origin of this
 contagion? - fact from Mr Hilda. - Is it
 produced in this manner by the crew of
 Strangers in different countries? Dr Blane's
 facts upon this subject are curious. Quakers
 were often excited by mixing even healthy
 crews. The sickness in the American Army
 in 1776, probably from this cause. not so
 in 1775 when they were composed only
 of men of one country at Cambridge.
 Difference of diet, & manners may give
 such a difference of perspiration as
 breath as to produce a stimulus suff^t to
 excite fever or Catarrh. Breath ^{& perspiration} of the

V And 2nd: If it was in the air why does
not a whole city or country take it at
once - it generally requires 6 weeks to
pass thro' a large town. It is taken in
suspension by the breath.

Greenlanders who live on whale oil so offensive
that strangers are driven from their Society by
them, especially from their Churches where
these matters are most confined. —

It has been supposed to be generated by
a peculiar constitution of the Air. But
this is absurd - for it appears in ~~all~~ every
Season & every kind of weather [In 1679 it
was preceded by wet weather in London] This
appears from the histories of the disease by
Sydenham - Boerhaave - Hillary & Keilly &
from some facts preserved of it in this Coun-
-try. Read history of it in 1771-2. — & com-
-pare it with the mild - dry & agreeable wea-
-ther which preceded the Catarrh in 1789.^V

I refer you to Dr Cullen for general history. I

shall give history of it in Philad.^a in 1789.

The ~~weather in Sept~~ ^{latter end of Aug^r was} marked with
several cool days. & on the 26th - and
fires became agreeable. The month of

✓ many complained of great itching in the
eye ^{lids} ~~balls~~ - in some they were swelled - ⁱⁿ ~~and~~
in most others there was ophthalmia and
in ^{many} ~~all~~ an effusion of water from the eyes.

In many it came on with sore throat & hoarseness,
which continued in some instances thro' the
whole disease.

145 no rain for 6 weeks.

Sept^r was dry - cool & pleasant; In the beginning of Octob^r this disease was bro't from New York by the delegates & members of the Episcopal Convention to this city from New York. How it came there I don't yet know.

Its ^{general} symptoms were - Lapsitude - chills & fever. - In the Head

acute pain especially in the eyeballs - and between them. Abscesses in three cases in the frontal sinuses discharged thro' the nose.

Great pain in ^{the inside of} One or both ears - & deafness & several Abscesses from them. ^{In some swellings behind the ears.} Sneezing 50

times a day & sneezing from the nose 10 times as to inflame the nose & upper lip in such a manner as to induce ^{swelling -} ~~but~~ sores & scabs in many people. In some the nose

Dropped blood - in others discharged streams of it to the quantity of 320 in one case. ^{In most obstructed, so as render} ^{breathing thro' it difficult.}

In some a defect of taste - in others a bad taste which went thro' the whole disease. In some a want of appetite - in others it was natural. In some a burning was felt in the mouth



as if it had been inflamed by holding pepper
in it. Some had swelled jaws, & many com^{pl} of
the tooth ache. I saw one case attended wth coma.

In the Breast. many complained of
Dyspnea - ^{some} a few of pains in the sides and
Chest - a cough was universal - sometimes
it alternated with the affections of the head
before described - sometimes it preceded - &
sometimes followed them. This cough was
painful - & in some instances convulsive,
like the Chin cough. One or two died with
it. many spit blood with it. I saw several
in whom the disease seemed to affect the
Trachea chiefly. In these there was great
difficulty of breathing & in ^{one} case
aphonia. I heard of one case in which it
produced Cyanotic tracheitis. The fatal
cases were generally attended with pneumonia & otha.
The Stomach was in some instances
affected with nausea - & vomiting, but
this was far from being an universal
symptom. -

✓ It proved fatal only to Old people & to persons
previously debilitated with other diseases especially
hard drinking &
consumptive complaints. It cut the last thread
of the life of the late Dr Morgan, ~~and I~~ ^{and I} ~~disposed~~ ^{disposed} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~a~~ ^a ~~most-amiable female~~ ^{most-amiable female} ~~the patient~~ ^{the patient}
of a ~~patient~~ ^{patient} who had been ~~premiered~~ ^{premiered} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~Art~~ ^{Art}
for several years in a consumption, and
whose ~~consolation~~ ^{consolation} ~~resignation~~ ^{resignation} constantly discovered
so much patience - resignation & ~~goodness~~ ^{piety} that
I shall ~~believe~~ ^{I believe} seldom hear the name of the
Name of the Influence as long as I live without
feeling a respect and affection for her memory.]
- It proved more fatal in the Southern States
carried of many young people & parts of whole
families. [Those who died here - died w:
pneumonia notha]. But it helped some ^{weakly} ~~die~~
people. Bishop Doost used & Mrs Collins
helped by it. - It ended in Asthma in
Mrs Harrison - Revd Mrs Murray - and
Mrs Benet who die cons - also 3 consump:
- live patients in the next year.

to their houses, not a ^{single} part kept their beds.

The contagion was not confined wholly to the human species. It affected two cats - two Domestic Dogs - & one horse within the circle of my observations. The one of the dogs ^{disturbed his mistress so much with his cough} took 49^{th} & every night with which perfectly composed him. One of the cats had a vomiting with her cough. The horse breathed as if he had been affected with *Cynanche trachealis*.

The *Scarlatina anginosa* which prevailed during the summer disappeared after the first of Dec^r but appeared again upon the decline or disappearing of the influenza - In the Remitting fever was not known during ^{the} prevalence of the contagion. Probably the seeds of it had been destroyed by the two or three severe frosts in Septem^r - I inoculated ^{year} ~~about~~ 20 children, during this time, & never saw



the small but more favourable.

Cure
or Cold.
Catarrh ~~for~~ never a trifling disorder. 2 Turner's
& Dr. Maggum's Speeches. That from the Air
most dangerous especially in ~~children~~ when
most neglected. ^{or rather is the first stage of it.} Is apt to end in Consumption.
— There are two varieties in this species. 1 com-
mon. 2 heavy. The last confined to the
bed or room. ^{high fever} a constant cough & copious
expectoration. Intermediate — between pneumonia
& Catarrh.

Cure of Catarrh from Cold.

- 1 Uset: — should be governed by the pulse.
I once bled Mr. Gill 16 times in 6 weeks. It is
my first & principal remedy in the first stage
of Consumption. 2 Vomits & nausea to medicines.
- 2 Low diet — Appetite seldom fails. milk &
vegetables best.
- 3 Diluents ^{Dr. Maggum's} ~~Dr. Turner's~~ ^{before} — Hyssop teas
~~Barley water~~ — Barley water
^{Apple water — raw — or dried —}
Garnier's remedy. When hoarseness attends
horse radish syrup.
- 4 Demulcents — flaxseed & bran teas.

5 blisters - 6 vapor. & Opates every night & when
is very troublesome in the day. & moderate was with.
I exercise in cold in the first & warm air in 2^d stage.
This ~~same~~ cure answers for both where infl^y diathesis
prevails.

Cure of the late Influenza.

I bled where full & hard - or hard & slender
pulse indicated. In some I bled where pulse
was soft in the beginning, if great marks of
fullness appeared in the lungs. In a few
cases where symptoms of pneumonia attended, I
bled twice - & generally in such cases found the
blood fiery - In all the cases which required it.
I used the remedies before mentioned. I did not
find Opates terminate the disease asth when from cold.
In cases attended wth debility - I recommended

generous living. Many who had languished for
a week or two recovered in one day by a hearty
meal - a glassⁿ of wine, or a plentiful draught of
warm punch. ^{the last Radcliffe's remedy} In 1749 the universal remedy was
vinegar 3 in water 38 molasses 10 lb. ij

In acute pains wth out inth diathesis I gave
℞. In One case 9th 120 in one night.

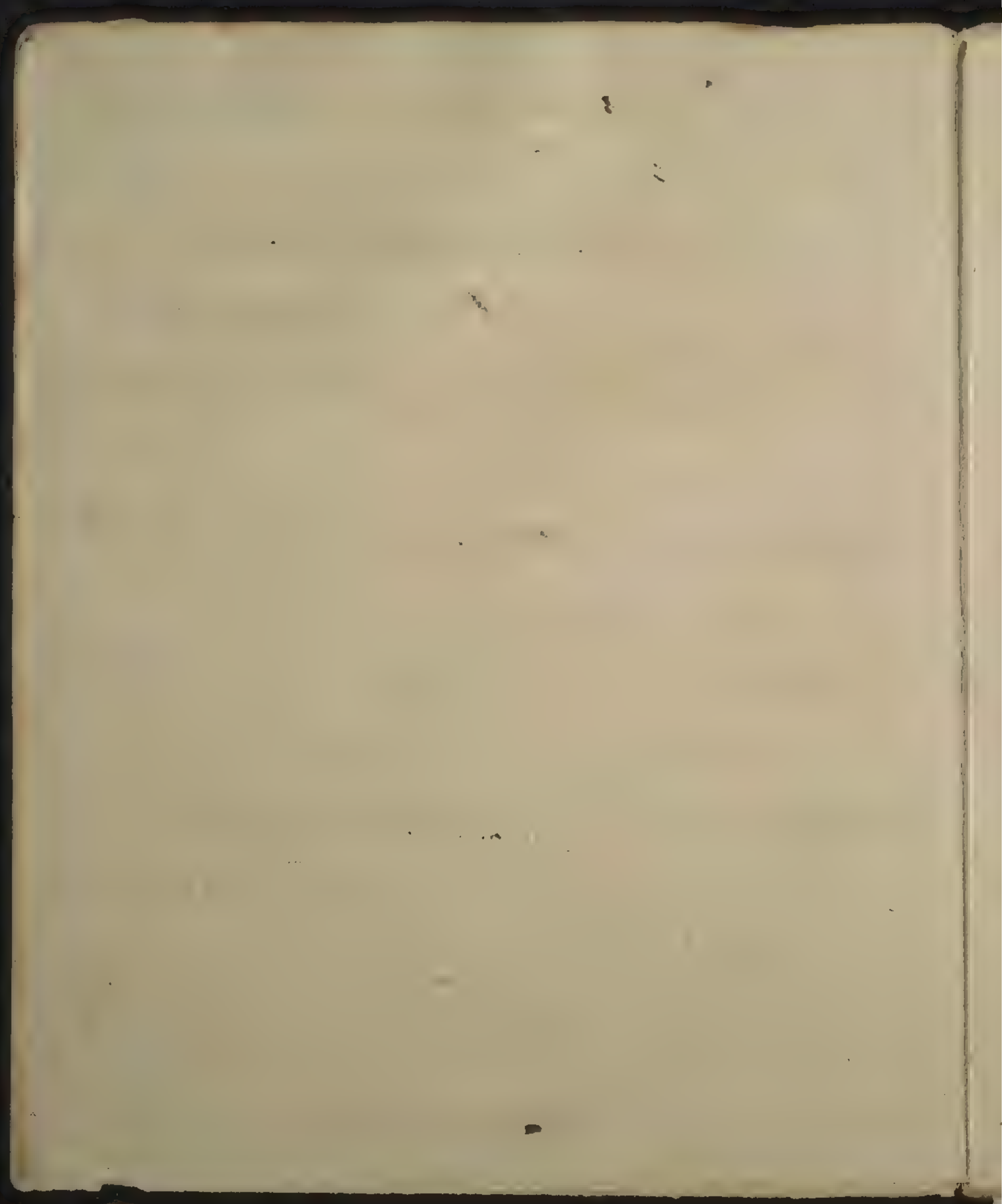
+ Mrs Hullerton cured by a fright in an instant

The winter of the years 1789. 1790 was
unusually mild, inasmuch that the
navigation of the Delaware was ~~open~~^{not}
interrupted ~~only a little more than~~
during the season, ^{only} which was from the
1st to the 24 of February. The weather in
~~on the 3 and 4th of March was~~
~~very cold, and on the 8 & 9th the 4th at~~
7 o'clock in the morning stood at 12 in
Fahrenheit's thermometer. on the 10th & 11th
there fell a deep snow. The ^{weather during the} remaining
part of the month was cold - rainy - &
variable. In ^{the month of} April ~~was~~ it was as usual
variable. About the middle of the month
there fell an unusual quantity of



rain. The showers which fell on the
night of the 17th of this month will
long be ~~remembered~~ ^{associated} in the
of the citizens of Philad^a ~~from this~~ ^{with}
the ^{time of the} death of the venerable Dr Franklin.

The diseases of this month were pleuraries
catarrhs from the atmosphere, & a few cases
of measles. - In the last week of it the
Influenza made its appearance. It was
brought to this ^{city} from New England, and affected
in its course the inhabitants of all the
intermediate States. Its symptoms were
nearly the same, as they were last fall.
But in many it put on several new
appearances. ~~It presented~~ a number of



it had symptoms of
persons were affected with mania - One
whom destroyed himself by jumping out
of a window. Some had no cough, but very
acute pains in the back & head. In many
it ~~was accompanied with~~ ^{appeared in the} form of Intermittents.
Several of my patients were distressed by
constant chilliness - or Sweating, & a few
had military eruptions. Scarcely several
of them were alarmed by
~~eruptions~~ an uncommon blue & dark
color in the hands. I saw one case of
Agitation - another of an acute pain
in the rectum, ^{23rd of anasarca} and a ^{4th} of ^{a palsy} ~~anasarca~~
of the tongue, and arms all of which
were appeared to be occasioned by the
Influenza. ^{and pains in the ears & frontal} Scurvy were less common
^{symptoms -} in this disease this Spring than last fall.

v During the prevalence of this disorder,
I saw no sign of any other epidemic.

After the disease disappeared. —⁺

From the history of this Disease, I shall make the following remarks.

1 It appears to be ~~the most universally~~
contagious under the circumstances the
most unfavourable to its propagation of
any disease in the world. It is propagated
thru the ^{longest} ~~greatest~~ medium of air — it
affects the greatest number of people &
it passes thru a country with the most
rapidity of any ^{contagious} disease in the world. ^{mention} ~~proofs~~
^{of its being contagious}. From Churches and Assemblies in 1771-2.

2 It appears from the histories of it which
are upon record that it is the most uniform
in its symptoms of any disease that has
been described by authors, and that neither

climate - nor the different States of Society,
~~nor yet the different ages~~ produce any
material change in its symptoms.

The histories of it given by Dr Grey in
the Medical Communications, & by
Dr Hamilton in the 2^d Vol. of the Med.

Memirs⁺ are so exactly like ~~the~~ ^{these} ~~one~~

of which I have given, that nothing
but the ~~desire~~ ^{want} of establishing ^{the} truth

of this remark will probably be consid-
ered as the only Advantage that will
be derived from this Communication.

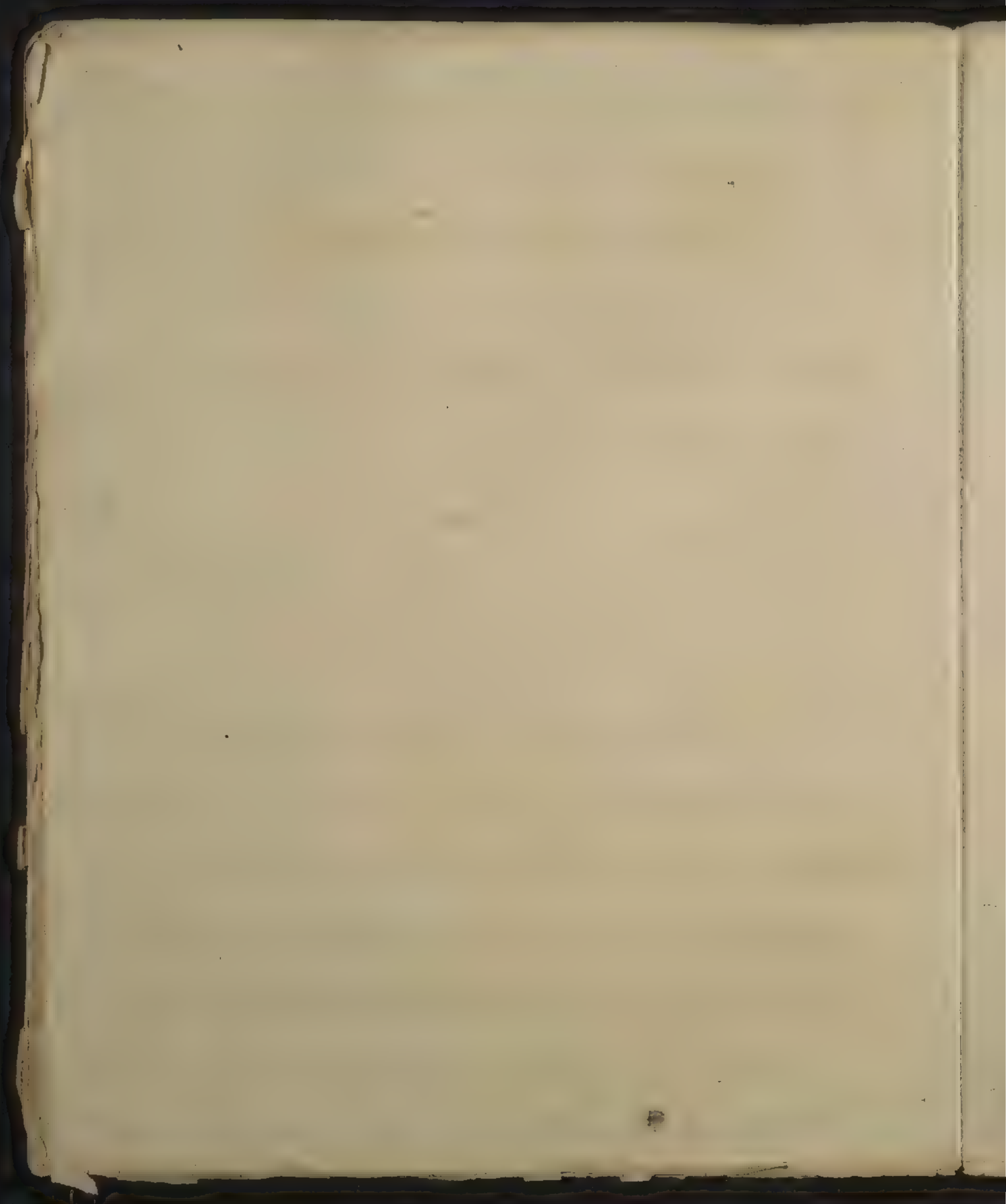
B appears in every kind of weather
& no changes at y^e time Alter it.

of St George's
and Mr Chisholm in Grenada
where it appeared first in Nov^r 1789.



a pain the eye Balls was a universal
symptom. — Many women who
were affected with it ~~suddenly~~ had an
irregular appearance of the Catamenia.
It declined in the latter ~~end~~ of May, and
~~was not~~ The cough was incessant for
three days in two of persons, nor could
it be composed by any other remedy than
plentiful bleeding. I heard of one person
a patient of Dr. Duffield who had no
other symptom of the disease than a
~~rash~~ rash on his skin, and a large
Bubo in his groin which terminated
in a tedious and critical Abscess. —

The people escaped it who had had
it the preceding fall. The prisoners of,



the new goat who had it last fall
escaped it this spring. Two other persons
escaped a second attack of it. Among the
few persons who escaped it ~~at~~ in both
seasons, I hope I shall be excused mention
coming myself. My preservation from it
was the more remarkable, as I was daily
exposed to the contagion, and carried Abt.
with me a breast predisposed to pulmonary
complaints.

The two following facts which came to
my knowledge sometime after the influenza
left our city appear to be worthy of notice.

It prevailed with a good deal of ^{violence} ~~force~~
at Cape May on the Eastern Sea Coast of
New Jersey, but it was remarkable that
it carried off the greatest number of



those people who lived near the Lufhore.

The mixture of land & sea air appears
in this instance
to be as unfriendly to the lungs in this
disorder, as it is the pulmonary consumption.
tion. —

2 ~~Mr~~ Andrew Ellicott Esq: informed me
that it prevailed ~~in~~ among the Indians
at ^{near Detroit} ~~and~~ and he thinks with more
violence than ^{he had seen it} among the white people.

— A cough being a ~~de~~ ~~symp~~ complaint
unknown among the Indians from
the ~~old~~ ^{old}, they suspected that symptom
of the influence to be occasioned by
witchcraft. — ~~The~~ ~~Supt~~ Mr Ellicott in-
formed me further, that he excited y:
wonder by giving ease by Opium.

see Diary for an Acc^t of it in 1790-1 - prevail-
-led at the same time Mrs Madison told me
in Virginia - others in Chester County &
Denton in Rhode Island. —

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